



PUBLISHED DAILY AND TRI-WEEKLY BY
EDGAR SNOWDEN.
TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 15, 1879.

The trial of Mr. Buford, in Kentucky, proves, beyond a doubt, that some, at least, of the notions of the prisoner's life could not have been the result of the work of a mind sound in all its parts, and that the murder for which he is now being tried was unquestionably a crazy freak. The question, however, that springs out of this trial, and that society is more interested in than in the particular fate of Mr. Buford, is what is the proper course to be pursued toward the whole class of people to which that unfortunate man belongs, and which class evidently is much larger than is generally imagined. In most of their actions they are guided, apparently, by motives similar to those which influence their fellow men, and resort to sensible means to effect their objects, but in others their impulses seem to be derived from, and be controlled by, the very spirit of unreason. It would certainly be hard that a man seemingly able to take care of himself should be killed or confined for life because a few of his actions exhibit symptoms of insanity, but it certainly is harder on the people daily exposed to the senseless violence of such characters that men of the class to which Buford belongs should be allowed to go at large and whole communities be thereby daily liable to such deplorable disasters as the murder of Judge Elliott.

Exciting news is scarce now, but, as no other sort attracts the large body of American readers, the newspapers are called upon to evolve the required supply from their own inwardness, and that they are fully equal to the occasion is proved by the recently reported outrage case in Baltimore. The statement that a sane and able bodied young woman could be approached in the street by an entire stranger and be reformed, against her will, and then have sufficient control over her actions to get on a public street car, behave herself properly as not to attract attention, and walk to a lonely wood, where the alleged crime was committed, doesn't bear the semblance of truth to those even unfamiliar with the administration and effects of arsenic; but the character of the reported outrage and the details of its particulars obscured its lack of reason to the general reader and sufficed to secure the account of it a large circulation.

Achilles, doubtless, was mad when he remained in his tent, rejected the terms of reconciliation offered him by Agamemnon, and allowed the Greeks to make their attack upon Troy without his assistance and be repulsed, but we didn't write so yesterday, in our article on the political campaign in Ohio. We wrote that he was woefully mopey, but the compositor, who remembered the cause of the difficulty, naturally supposed that a man whose sweet heart had been taken away from him would be angry, and so made us say he was madly mopey.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Weeping skies make blushing roses—but they won't weep.

"Quite a good deal" is a phrase now in vogue among the T. B. T.

The inventive genius of the nation seems to be expending itself at present on fly-traps.

Achille, N. C., is becoming famous as a resort for consumptives. It is near the Colorado.

The report of Commissioner Pollard of crops, stock, labor, roads, &c., in this State for June, has been received.

Some young ladies were made uneasy a few days ago by being told that there was "much sickness among the children."

For the benefit of those young persons who thought that Edison's having been made a "Ph. D." meant that the great inventor was an acknowledged fool, we refer them to Worcester's Dictionary, which explains the quotation to mean a Doctor of Philosophy.

An old lady of our acquaintance recently sent her married son a set of clothes suitable for newborn infants, but as there was no baby in the house he could not see the appropriateness of the donation. The same old lady last Christmas Day presented this son with a pair of white linen pantaloons, with the wish that he might have a merry Christmas and a happy New Year. This is authentic.

While the business of the world goes on during the summer months it is difficult to understand why all church work should lag or stop. Dying does not seem to be confined to the months of pleasant weather; sickness is not banished because of the heat, and souls are as well worth winning and helping in July as in October. We might add that warm weather does not seem to interfere with the travels of the devil up and down the world to trip up the unwary, and to surprise saints that may be napping.

Greenback Convention.

ALTONA, PA., July 15.—The National Greenback Labor party of this State held its convention here to-day. Thomas A. Armstrong, of Allegheny county, was elected temporary chairman by acclamation. Congressman Seth H. Yocum, of Pennsylvania, made a speech, in which he condemned both the republican and democratic parties as the common foes of national welfare.

Judaism.

New York, July 15.—For two years a movement has been on foot among the Rabbies of America to bring themselves into closer union for the purpose of more efficient and harmonious action in promoting the welfare of Judaism. This movement culminated here on Saturday last in the organization of the Rabbinical Literary Association of America. The President of the Association is Dr. M. Lillenthal.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Correspondence of the *Alexandria Gazette*, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 15, 1879.

The reiteration this morning by the avowed republican paper of this city of the report published in the democratic paper yesterday to the effect that Col. Boyd Edelin, an ex-Confederate, had been appointed to a prominent position in the engineering department of the army, induced an enquiry concerning its correctness at the engineer department, where it was stated that upon the best information obtainable at that office no such appointment has yet been made, though, notwithstanding the improbability of its truth, inasmuch as Col. Edelin was not an applicant for the position mentioned, but for a clerkship in the department, the report was not emphatically denied, as such an appointment could have been made by the Secretary of War or by Col. Wheeler, who is in charge of the surveys. No information, however, of such an appointment has yet been received at either the War Department or at the engineering bureau of that Department. There is no doubt that Secretary McCrary has of late made several appointments at the instance of prominent democratic senators, for the purpose, it is openly stated by his enemies, of securing the votes of said senators for his confirmation as circuit judge next winter, and as both Senators White and Lamar have urged Edelin's appointment it is not suspected, notwithstanding the denials alluded to, that the Colonel, who is well qualified to make an efficient officer, will soon receive an appointment of some sort. That he has not yet received one, however, is beyond a doubt. In this connection it may not be amiss to observe that if Secretary Sherman can appoint the notorious Mrs. Jecks to a sinecure \$1800 office, Mr. McCrary ought certainly be allowed the privilege of appointing an honorable and efficient man to a less lucrative and really laborious position, even though he did nearly twenty years ago, when comparatively a boy, as many other generous and chivalrous boys from Maryland did, take the part of the South and lose their fortunes and risk their lives in support of the cause of an idealistic and chivalric nation as ever had existence.

The contest for the vacancy occasioned by the death of the late Judge Humphreys, of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, is waxing as warm as the weather, and much more furious. As stated yesterday, Mr. Thompson, of Tennessee, has the inside track in the race of the candidates, but none of that class are looked upon as likely to obtain the appointment unless their services in the approaching election campaign are considered important. The members of the bar here are active in their exertions to have either one of themselves or a Maryland lawyer, who, of course, will be familiar with District laws, appointed, but it seems impossible for them to select a man upon whom to centre. They held a meeting for that purpose this morning, but were as far from achieving their purpose at its adjournment as they were before they were called to order. Among the aspirants for the judgeship are Messrs. Francis Miller and H. H. Wells, both of whom formerly lived in Alexandria.

The latest Presidential rumor is one to the effect that should the contest between Grant, Sherman and Blaine in the electoral college convention create a dead lock, ex-Senator Ramsey, of Minnesota, will be called upon as the man who will lead the republicans out of their difficulties. Neither Mr. Cookin, nor his candidate, Mr. Windom, is spoken of in connection with the nomination.

I heard this morning, for the first time, that the Tontine restaurant, Cooney's famous restaurant in Alexandria, is advertised for sale in one of the Baltimore papers.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Robert Udal & Son, merchants, of Manchester, England, have failed. The liabilities are stated at £45,000.

All the members of the Orleans family met in Geneva on Saturday last. The object of the meeting is not stated.

It is denied that Russia will take East Roumelia as indemnity for her war claims against Turkey. Nothing more is heard about the Khedive.

It is reaffirmed that the Turcomans, who would oppose the Russian scheme of diverting the river Oxus from its present course into the Ural into its old course into the Caspian Sea, are furnished with British rifles.

The Paris Franco declares that the United States are in favor of a treaty of commerce with France, but not on the basis of a free trade. In any case no treaty will be made with the United States until that now under negotiation with England is concluded.

The Budget Committee of the French Chamber of Deputies and a Senatorial Committee have pronounced in favor of France taking active part in opening up Central Africa. A commission to examine the project for uniting Algeria and Senegal to the Senegambian railway has been appointed. It includes M. D. Lessey, various Senators and Deputies and a number of engineers.

Fight Between White Men and Negroes.

GREENSBORO, WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. VA., July 14.—Details of stirring scenes through which the people of Hinton, W. Va., have passed have just been received here. For several days past the negroes about Hinton have been gossiping in a manner derogatory to the character of a young white lady, who is the affianced of Mr. Joseph Peck, a popular emigrant of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad at Hinton. Last Friday evening Peck overheard three negro men using the young lady's name lightly, and he immediately gave each of them a thorough whipping. Later at night eight negroes attacked Peck, declaring their determination to hang him. Peck escaped them and was soon joined by citizens and railroad men to the number of seventy-five.

This party commanded by C. Maybush, an engineer of the Chesapeake and Ohio Road, famous for his daring, made a raid on the negroes and drove them out of town, several harmless souls being fired. Saturday reports were in circulation that the negroes had gone to New River, where a large force of negroes are employed by government in removing obstructions from the river, to obtain reinforcements, and the announcement was made that they were coming back to hang Peck in retaliation for the hanging of Mart Lee at Coal Valley some time since, and also for Peck's whipping of the three men. When this report was received the whites sent to Coal Valley for 50 white miners to come up and help them.

About dark Saturday night a band of negroes, one hundred or more strong, came up from the river, commanded by a notorious desperado called Captain Dick America. They marched about town in regular military style, being commanded by Captain Dick in loud tones. They cursed, belittled and made hideous noises like a band of savages, and vowed they would hang Peck before midnight.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

W. E. Chandler thinks neither Grant nor Sherman will be nominated, but that Blaine or Zach Chandler will.

No new cases of yellow fever in the Mississippi Valley, and one of the Memphis sufferers is improving. Several deaths are reported on ships from the West Indies, and a few cases are reported in quarantine at New York.

The funeral of ex-Gov. William Allen took place yesterday morning from Fruit Hill, Chillicothe, Ohio. Business throughout the city was suspended and many business houses and dwellings were draped in mourning.

Wm. G. Lewis, a prominent merchant and banker of St. Louis and lately interested in Illinois coal mines, was overcome by heat at Carondelet, six miles below St. Louis yesterday and died in 20 minutes.

The Central Pacific Railroad Company is building a masonry ferry boat to ply between Martinez and Benicia. She is 424 feet long, and has four railroad tracks on her deck, with room to transport 45 freight cars or 24 passenger coaches.

In the U. S. Circuit Court at New York, yesterday, Judge Wallace denied the motion for a new trial of James A. Whalen against Gen. Philip Sheridan, for \$500,000 for trespass on Whalen's plantation while Sheridan was commanding the 6th department, and which resulted in a verdict for Sheridan.

A terrible hail storm passed over Wells River, Vt., and vicinity, yesterday evening, lasting fifteen minutes, followed by a thunder storm. Some hailstones were two inches in diameter. Crops and vegetation were destroyed. Window glasses in one third of the houses were shattered. Large trees were uprooted, buildings unroofed, and a barn blown over. A similar storm tore things to pieces around Woodsville, N. H. All through New England during the day the weather was intensely hot, but after the storm the temperature was pleasant.

During the past week the girls employed in Lorillard's tobacco factory, in Jersey City, have been attacked by a mysterious disease, causing great alarm and many exciting rumors. The excitement has been heightened by a rumor that the girls who were taken sick had been working on some tobacco that had been stored in New Orleans during the prevalence of the yellow fever last summer, and that the sickness was occasioned by the liberation of the germs of that disease, which had impregnated the tobacco. The physician in regular attendance at the factory attributes the sickness to the warm weather, immoderate use of ice water and eating improper food.

VIRGINIA NEWS.

Upwards of \$1,300,000 of the State debt has so far been refunded.

Col. James Twynum, a leading citizen of Madison county, died last week.

Col. Samuel A. Swann, superintendent of the Virginia penitentiary, is quite ill.

Major R. W. Noland has been appointed temporary clerk in the State Treasurer's office.

Mrs. Dr. Smith died in Richmond on Sunday. She was the mother of ex-Congressman John Ambler Smith.

The Lynchburg Agricultural and Mechanical Society has decided against having a fair this fall, as it had a spring fair.

A colored Methodist church at Wakefield, Norfolk county, known as Riverside Church, was destroyed by incendiaries Saturday night.

Mr. Frank O. Ruffin has been appointed a clerk in the State Treasurer's office, vice E. J. Harris, who resigned to accept a clerkship in the War Department at Washington.

An eminent citizen of Norfolk, Dr. W. M. Wilson, died yesterday. He carried on the drug business, and occupied for several years the position of physician to the city, and during the late war served as a surgeon.

Judge Moncreu is unable to attend the session of the Court of Appeals at Wytheville on account of ill health. While his general health is not seriously impaired, his physician and friends have advised him, that after the exhausting labors of the late Richmond term, it was necessary he should enjoy a period of rest and recreation.

For several days fierce fires have been raging in various parts of the District Swamp, caused by the protracted drought and large quantities of cord wood and valuable timber have been destroyed. On Sunday the flames seemed to be growing increased near Portsmouth and the smoke hung in huge masses over the city all day. The soil of the swamp has burned in some places 20 feet below the surface. Unless there is rain soon the destruction of property in the swamp region will be serious to the timber getters.

Some excitement was created in Harrisonburg on Sunday night by the burning down of a large stone building, known as the old jail, and occupied by a number of colored families. The sticks and crosses of the occupants of the house caused almost the entire population to assemble, but an examination disclosed the fact that no one was either killed or seriously injured. One infant was found in bed, nearly smothered with laths and mortar, and an old colored man went down from an upper room in the midst of falling walls, with a child in his arms, and both escaped with but slight injuries.

The Richmond and Allegheny Company have failed to comply with the terms of the contract for the purchase of that line, the president of the canal has advertised for purchasers under the supplemental bill passed by the Legislature last winter. The New York bondholders, it seems, wanted to sell their bonds outright, and receive the money for them and not receive a certain proportion as the proposed line was constructed. The railroad may yet be able to raise sufficient money to pay the bondholders, but it will be some time before the bonds and become the purchasers of the canal under the last bill, but this seems hardly likely.

A REMARKABLE PROPHECY.—Mrs. Lydia Maria Child, the authoress and anti-slavery agitator, is now 77 years old, and lives at her old home in Weyland, Massachusetts. In the course of a recent conversation with a writer in the Boston Herald she spoke of Garrison as a firm believer in spiritualism, and added: "Whittier admits that there is something very mysterious and unexplained in it. He told me that there was a lad, who was renowned for his prophecies. He very often spoke under the influence of the spirit. Whittier sent me a copy of a prophecy made by the old man in 1803. It began by foretelling a great split in the church, which would come between the Presbyterians, and it would include the Baptists and the Methodists. The Presbyterians divided, and the Baptists and Methodists joined the Presbyterians. Then the old prophet said he saw a great trouble about the slavery question which would lead to a war and emancipation. He foresaw a grand gathering of the churches into an established church and ruled by it. And he saw the Society of Friends paying tribute to the church. And he saw also a military despotism of the country, though this would only be for a while. Now, this was a remarkable prophecy, and all but the last two statements have been fulfilled."

SCENES IN THE TEXAS LEGISLATURE.—In the Texas House of Delegates last Saturday an altercation and fight occurred between Representatives Ashbel Smith and Bob Taylor. Both are old gentlemen, Smith being nearly 80, and a democrat, while Mr. Taylor is the republican leader in the House. Dr. Smith kicked Taylor. There was a great uproar when Smith hallooed to Speaker Cochran: "I was only illustrating the Governor's position of 'pay as you go.'"

A Visit to the Birthplace of George Washington.

[Correspondence of the National Republican.]

WAKEFIELD, WESTMORELAND CO., VA., July 10, 1879.—Here, by a lonely plateau, and the ruins of a once spacious mansion, with the soft, purging waters of a limpid stream passing slowly by, the branches of the tall pine and stately cedar waving their melancholy requiem—here, once the birthplace of George Washington, and now a lonely, quiet spot, all and drizzling in the inspirations which this place and its memories so freely give. The sunset of the lake, the sighing of the willow-weepers, the murmuring of the waters, the plaintive whisperings of the gently waving foliage, fill with melancholy, yet breathe the patriotism of the cherished spot. And thus may it ever be!

Debunking from the steamer John W. Thompson at Curriam, I took occasion to visit this place. Curriam is in Westmoreland county, situated upon a creek of the same name, and lies directly west of the Potomac river, and by a channel, about two miles distant. It is the most convenient point to this place on the Potomac, though from Wirt's wharf, on Matux Creek, also accessible to steamers of light draught, the distance is much shorter, being only two miles by foot path and six miles by carriage road, while from Curriam the distance is about eleven miles. Eight miles of this route are by the county road and the remaining three are by the unimproved farm road. From Tubman's store, on Nomadic Creek, there is also a road—farm and county—but it is by that route sixteen miles. Curriam in many respects is the preferable point from which to visit Wakefield. This was my route, and on a rainy day, undulating road I held my horse. Nothing is left of what evidently was once a comfortable mansion, but the ruins of the foundation of brick and stone. A brick chimney that had been attached to the kitchen crumbled in and fell a twelve month since, and the last standing relic of the early home of Washington disappeared. Within the foundation and down in the cavity a big tree luxuriates and bears its fruit in due season. All the land round and about is plowed up, and sown in the immediate vicinity of the ruins, is used for production. One hundred and fifty yards off is Pond's Creek, a pleasant little stream, in width from 50 to 200 yards, and in which pike, perch, rock, hermit, and others of the finny tribe abound. On a small island in the middle of the creek and a short distance below the house stands a hut, in which lives one Samuel Cooke. Solitary and alone his hermit life has charms for him which will keep him there until his death.

The owner of Wakefield is Mr. John E. Wilson, who resides about one and a half miles distant, and who is the nearest neighbor to the ruins. The solitary hermit alluded to, on the way to Wakefield from Tubman's store, but upon coming here he left his horse at Curriam, and on a small island in the middle of the creek and a short distance below the house stands a hut, in which lives one Samuel Cooke. Solitary and alone his hermit life has charms for him which will keep him there until his death.

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Before coming here I visited Mount Vernon. The beautiful little steamer W. W. Corran conveyed me thence from Washington, and after a pleasant passage was duly landed, and under the genial care of Col. Hollingsworth, the superintendent, shown around the grounds. Much that was shown was simply a renewal of acquaintance with things long ago seen, yet I learned something new. The inscription—

ELIZA P. CUSTIS.

August 21, 1792.

out by that lively young lady with a demand upon a window in her bed room, gave rise to very pleasant thoughts, and the wonder how it could so long have escaped observation, being only discovered a few months ago. A hint with Nathan, the steward, Egan, and other servants, veritable descendants of the domestic of Washington's family, was also interesting. But to make this letter more complete I obtained a copy of the patriot's will, a portion of which I here give, to show the wonderful foresight of the man, and how his prophetic vision discerned in the grand future, as yet unveiled, the prosperity of the country, and the dangers which would menace it from sectional interests, sectional prejudices, hates, and passions. After providing for his wife and family and for the establishment of a free school at Alexandria for the education of poor orphan children, comes the following, verbatim:

ITEM.—Whereas by a law of the Commonwealth of Virginia, enacted in the year 1785, the Legislature thereof was pleased (and in view of it all the branches of the service I had rendered in the public during the Revolution—and partly, I believe in consideration of my having suggested the vast advantages which the community would derive from the extension of its inland navigation—) to incorporate a company, to be called the Potomac Company, with one hundred shares, of one hundred dollars each, in the incorporated company established for the purpose of extending the navigation of James River from tide water to the mountains; and with also fifty shares of one hundred dollars each in the corporation of another company likewise established for a similar purpose of opening the navigation of the River Potomac from tide water to Fort Cumberland; the acceptance of which, although the offer was highly honorable and grateful to me, I have declined to accept, inasmuch as I have accepted by a subsequent and sundry resolutions, in the most ample and honorable manner, I proceeded after the receipt for the more correct understanding of the case to declare—

That as it has always been a source of serious regret with me to see the youth of these United States sent to foreign countries for the purpose of education, often before their minds were formed or they had imbibed any adequate ideas of the happiness of their own, contracting too frequently not only habits of dissipation and idleness, but principles unfriendly to the Republic Government; and to the true and genuine liberties of mankind, which thereafter are rarely overcome. For these reasons it has been my ardent wish to see a plan devised on a liberal scale, which would have a tendency to spread scientific ideas through all parts of this rising empire, thereby to do away local attachments and sectional prejudices as far as the nature of things would, or indeed, ought to admit from our national councils. Looking anxiously forward to the accomplishment of so desirable an object as this is (in my estimation) my plan more likely to effect the measure, than the establishment of a university in a central part of the United States, to which the youth of fortune and talents from all parts thereof might be sent for the completion of their education. The principles of politics and government, and the principles of infinite importance in my judgment, by associating with each other and by the influence of conversation, may be so applied to free themselves in a proper degree from those local prejudices and habitual jealousies

which have just been mentioned and which when carried to excess never failing sources of dissension to the public mind and pregnant of mischievous consequences to this country—under these impressions so fully dilated.

ITEM.—I give and bequeath in perpetuity the fifty shares which I hold in the Potomac Company (and the several Acts of the Legislature of Virginia) towards the endowment of a University to be established within the limits of the District of Columbia, under the auspices of the General Government, if that Government should incline to extend a fostering hand towards it—and until such university is established, and the funds arising on these shares shall be required for its support, my further will and desire is that the profits accruing therefrom shall whenever the dividends are made, be laid out in purchasing stock in the Bank of Columbia or some other Bank at the discretion of my Executors, or by the Treasurer of the United States for the time being under the direction of Congress, provided that Honorable body should patronize the measure. And the dividends proceeding from the purchase of such stock is to be vested in more stock and so on until a sum adequate to the accomplishment of the object is obtained, which I have not the smallest doubt, but for many years to pass away, even if no aid or encouragement is given by Legislative authority or from any other source.

Unaltered the proposed measure was rejected by Congress, and the James River navigation stock reverted back to the State of Virginia.

The first extra session of the Forty-sixth Congress, fraught with ineffectualness and errors, of vacillation and treachery, did one patriotic act in making an appropriation to mark this the birthplace of Washington. Three thousand dollars was the sum specified, and though small the amount, yet a tablet of some kind can here be placed and the birthplace of our unselfish patriot noted. Let it, like Mount Vernon, the home of his maturer years, be the Mecca of our people; and water with the classic shades by his ashes or by the lonely plateau at Wakefield, let the honest, pure, and unselfish patriotism there once breathing be to us given, and the prayer ever ascend to heaven, May God Save the Republic.

J. H. S.

Drought—Storm—Crops—Robbery.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

HENRIETTA, July 12.—This has been a most unusual and damaging drought. The gardens and pastures have suffered most, and consequently there is a scarcity of vegetables, milk and butter, not common to the season. Indeed the cattle look worse than I have ever seen them so early, or late, if you please, in the year. Last evening slugs and snails looking like a host of soldiers, were seen along the north and west, and about 9 o'clock an occasional glimmer of lightning followed by deep toned distant thunder were seen and heard. In a short time the winds in hurried fifts swept by, and dark masses of angry clouds rolled up the north western horizon, accompanied with sheets of flaming lightning, which would hang and linger for thirty degrees along the horizon like curtains of living light. Then for an hour the winds blew a tempest, the lightnings flashed in ceaseless eruptions and the thunders burst and rolled away in massive detonations. Suddenly the tempest slept, and the rain began to fall in gentle showers, but the clouds were nearly all scattered and the dust was scarcely laid.

The reports of the yield of wheat are very conflicting. The general impression is that neither in quality or quantity it is equal to a good crop. The oats have dried without fully maturing, and the corn is late and greatly injured, in places, by the worm. There is a moderate stand of tobacco, which stands the drought better than other crops.

The burglar, Johnson, mentioned in your news notes a few days ago, rubbed a store at this place. I would have mentioned it before but feared it might attract his arrest. He got under the house, only 18 inches from the ground, on Saturday night, laid there all Sunday, boring through the floor, and taking, say \$50 in money, boots, dry goods, knives, pens, &c., and drove them away during the following night. The whole thing was most scientifically arranged and adroitly managed. HANOVER.

Shooting Affray.

New York, July 8.—A special dispatch from Lake Providence, La., gives the particulars of the terrible shooting affray in that place on Wednesday evening last, in which S. L. Austin, Jr., was killed outright, his son, the parish judge, was mortally wounded, and an industrious colored man, W. H. Smith, was killed by a stray shot. It seems that Squire Lusk, a weak, sickly old man, but said to be totally insensible to fear, declined to speak to the elder Austin, a man of 60 years, and who threatened him with a revolver, upon which Lusk drew his revolver and shot him dead. In the meantime young Austin, who is 28 years old, hearing that Lusk had killed his father immediately shot at him. Lusk returned Austin's fire three times in quick succession, each shot striking the unfortunate young man, who, when he fell, the crowd ran to his aid, and, though slightly wounded returned to the conflict and fired at Lusk again, shooting wildly. It was one of these wild shots that struck the colored man who was crossing Lusk's street at the time. Ten or eleven shots were fired during the encounter. Lusk was injured, but he is now in prison closely guarded. Young Austin died on Saturday morning.

Prince Napoleon.

LONDON, July 15.—This Morning Post publishes the following:

"On Saturday the ex-Empress Eugenie sent a message to Prince Napoleon saying she would receive him, and his two sons, the Princes Victor and Louis, and the Princess Mathilde, at the conclusion of the funeral services at Saint Mary's Church. Upon leaving the church the Prince was seen to enter into an animated discussion with the Princess Mathilde. The latter at its termination proceeded to Camden place, while the Prince hurried into a carriage, saying a *bonjour* to his son with him. His reason for thus refusing to obey the Empress's wishes is difficult to imagine."

GO TO NEWPORT NEWS MAN.—Her name is Miss Lotta Brown, and she is worth not less than five millions, and the young part of it is that two months ago she was a poor governess in a Chicago family, with lots to do and little to get. She was born in the West in 1857, and just one year after her birth her father, who had been unfortunate in business, disappeared and left his wife and daughter without means of support. He never came back again, and his wife married him as dead, and so recorded it in her family Bible. It was supposed that he had been murdered. Years passed on and Lotta became a young woman, and, to the credit of her mother and herself, she became an educated young man; a person of refinement and culture. She taught in the district school of her western town for several years until her mother's death, and then accepted the position which she was filling when the news came to her that she was no longer a poor woman, dependent on her daily labor for her daily bread, but that she was a millionaire. He father, it appears, had not been murdered, but had made his way to South America, and had by fortune and speculation accumulated a fortune, which was hers to enjoy. This summer she proposed to spend a few of her many dollars at Newport, and I predict that she will be the sensation of the season.—*Cor. Com. Advertiser.*

The Hull Murder.

NEW YORK, July 15.—It is stated that the counsel for Christine Cook, indicted for the murder of Mrs. Hull, will conduct his defence on the theory that his assault was not fatal, and that Mrs. Hull was in a state of coma when the physicians held their post-mortem examination, and that they really murdered the woman.

Fire.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—The building Nos. 16 to 28, Commercial Place, was burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at \$30,000. A. M. Hill's jewelry establishment was badly damaged by water, which was covered by insurance.

[COMMUNICATED.]

The Holy Spirit as the indweller.

The above truth is often set up by believers. Many of us are too slack concerning the truth, and are satisfied to just along through this world with our eyes half closed, and often shut, to numbers of joys and blessings that are ours for the asking. One of the blessings that is in store for all who will accept it, is the knowledge of the very presence in our bodies of this third person of the Trinity—the Comforter. He is ours, to guard us from the wiles of the devil; to reveal all his iniquities; to reveal, and fit us for the coming Kingdom of the Lord. He is the Gift of the Father and the Son, breathed out, as it were, upon all who believe in and love our Jesus. Now there is something tangible in this knowledge, something that has life; for, wherever you find a Christian who knows who is in him, and lives up to it, then you see one who is at work for the Master; not only this, but it brings peace, joy, comfort to the soul. But man's works avail, but God's who can glorify Him? "What saith the Scripture?" "And I will pray the Father, and He shall give you another Comforter, that He may abide with you forever, even the Spirit of Truth, whom the world cannot receive, because it seeth Him not, neither knoweth Him; but ye know Him, for He dwelleth with you, and shall be in you."—John 14, 16 and 17.

The above words were spoken by our Lord a short time before His crucifixion; the hearts of the disciples were troubled, for He had just told them that He was about to leave them. No wonder they were sad, and to comfort them during His absence, He tells them of the Father's house, of the many mansions, of His going to prepare a place for them, and of His coming again to receive them to Himself, to be with Him forever. But the Lord cannot leave them alone to battle the foe singly. He knows too well their weakness. Without Him they can do nothing. The fall of Peter and the forsaking of Him by all proved this—He speaks the words quoted. What precious consolation is on the part of God to dwell in man.

Is this the word of God? Has He spoken it? Then, dear reader, do you accept it? Do you no longer a dreamer, but a worker, and in the winter of our pilgrimage, if I spared, the honey will roll the sweeter under our tongues. But there are those who will say, "We see knowledge that the Holy Ghost descended upon the disciples on the day of Pentecost, but when have we the promise of the Gift?" "If a man love Me, he will keep My words, and My Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make Our abode with him."—John 14, 23. "Neither shall I leave thee alone, but I will come and take thee."—John 14, 18. "In whom ye also trusted, after that ye heard the word of truth, the gospel of your salvation, in whom also, after that ye believed, ye were sealed with that Holy Spirit of Promise, which is the earnest of our inheritance until the redemption of the purchased possession, unto the praise of His glory."—Ephes. 1, 13 and 14.

If we have believed the Gospel of Jesus then we are sealed with the Holy Spirit of Promise, and, like the Ephesians, it is to us the earnest of our inheritance until the Kingdom is revealed, and we unite "unto the praise of His glory."

Another oversight we often make. We ask God, in our daily prayers, public and private, to send us the Holy Spirit, to baptize us afresh, to give us an outpouring, and like expressions, petitioning for what God, in the plainest words possible, tells us He has already given. Christian, this may be one of the reasons why we are not more blessed, and why the power of the Spirit on the hearts of the unconverted is not more felt. We have grieved Him. But an objection will be made by some one that Christ, in Luke 11th chap., said, "Ye have taught the multitude that their Heavenly Father is willing to give the Holy Ghost to them that ask Him; then earthly parents are to give good gifts to their children. Yea, but when Jesus spoke these words, the Comforter had not been sent, Christ had not yet ascended from the dead. He was still with them as the Guide, the Teacher, the Comforter and the Propounder of the Gospel of the Kingdom. "Nevertheless, I tell you the truth, it is expedient for you that I go away; for if I go not away, the Comforter will not come unto you; but if I depart I will send Him unto you."

After Jesus had ascended from the dead, having finished the work the Father had given Him to do, He appeared unto the disciples, who were with them in Galilee. Luke 24, 34, and said to them: "And lo, I send the promise of My Father upon you, but tarry ye in the city of Jerusalem until ye be endued with power from on high." They obeyed, and in due time the postnatal blessing, the descent of the Holy Ghost, occurred, thereby fulfilling the promise; and it came from on high, signifying that it came from the Father. Christ in us makes the body dead because of sin, but the Spirit in us makes us alive because of righteousness.